can they not kick him out of the door, and sen

Constitution; and in standing by it the covenan

will be preserved. While I have been contending

against traitors and treason and secession and the dissolution of the Union, I have been contending

at the same time against the consolidation of powe

here. [Cries of "Good."] I think the concollida-tion of power here is equally dangerous with the separation of the States. [Cheers.] The one would weaken us and might run into anarchy,

while the other would concentrate and run into

monarchy. [Cheers and cries of "Can't do it." Oh, but there is an idea abroad that one man car

be a despot...that one man can be a usurper...but

that a hundred or two hundred men cannot

Mr. Jerremson, the spostle of liberty, tells us, and so dose common sense, that tyranny and des-potism can be exercised by many more rigorously,

more vigorously, and more tyrannically than by one. What power has your President to be a tyrant? What can be do? What can be originate? Why, they

say he exercises the veto power. [Laughter.] Wha

is the veto power? [A voice...'To put down the nigger'...laughter.] Who is your President? [Several voices...'Anny Journey...'] Is he not

elected by the people, through the Electoral Col-lege? The President is nothing more than the Tri-bune of the people. His office is tribunitial in its

bane of the people. He omee is triuminatin its character. In olden times, when Tribunes were first elected in the Roman republic they stood at the door of the Roman Senate, which was then en-

people chore a Tribune and placed him at the door

of the Senate, so that when that body ventured as

oppressive act he was clothed with power to say, "Vero"—"I forbid"

Your President is now the tribune of the people,

and thank God I am, and I intend to assert the power which the people have placed in me. [Cheers | Your President, standing here day after

day and discharging his duty, is like a horse ou the treat-wheel, and because he dare differ in opinion in regard to public measures he must be denounced as a usurper and a tyrant. Can he originate anything under the veto power? Think—

the veto power is conservative in its character, not affirmative. All that can be done by the veto power is to say, when legislation is improper,

hasty, unwise, unconstitutional, "Stay, stop action

wait till this can be submitted to the people, an let them consider whether it is right or wrong.' [Applause.] That is all there is in it. Hence

say that tyranny and power can be exercised somewhere size than by the Executive He is power-less. All that he can do is to check legislation—to hold it in a state of abeyance till the people can

what has been done? I have done what I believe

required me to do. [Cheers.]
So believing, I intend to stick to my position, relying on the judgment, the integrity, and the intelligence of the masses of the America people—the soldiers and sailors expressly. [Cheers.] Then, far my life, I cannot see where there is any tyranny.

It is very easy to impugn motives and suspect the purest and best acts of a man's life. If you come

forward and propose a certain thing your motives are suspected and condemned; and if you withhold your opinion you are regarded as being opposed to the matter; so that it is very hard to move one way

or the other, so far as certain persons are concerned.

On all questions pertaining to the interests of the

Constitution, the day is not far distant when this

consider and understand what is being don

required me to do. (Cheers.)

Mational Republican.

Washington City, D. C.

W. J. MURTAGH & CO., PUBLISHERS.

S. P. HANSCOM, EDITOR. THURSDAY MORNING APRIL 19, 1866.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH. The people of this country will read the speech of THE PRESIDENT, addressed to the soldiers and sailors last evening, and there is no necessity to comment upon it at this time. It is another terrible broadside into the radical camp. Its telling fire sweeps into their weak defences and levels them to the He visits upon the traducers and slanderers who have been howling upon his track the severity of his invective and the

indifference of his contempt.

Standing up in the majestic attitude as a tribune of a great people, panoplied with their power, confident of their support, and defending their rights, he hurls his rebukes upon his opponents as fearlessly as he advonmortal principles for which his long career of public service has been conspicuous and honored. The whole addrrings with unadulterated patriotism. His words, like the guns of the soldiers and sailors whom he addressed, were shotted for the enemies of the Union wherever found. This earnest and emphatic address is a triumphant vindication of The Parsident's posi-

If it is right to preserve the Union, then be is right; if the Constitution is the chart of our liberties, then his platform is invulner- cheering by the assembled thousands. able; for upon it he stands unshaken and undeterred. The feature of the speech most interesting to us is his lucid explanation of the constitutional method of dealing with representation, and his reiterated adhesion to the pelicy of loyal men for seats in the national councils. The threadbare falsehood that President Jourson is in favor of putting rebels into power is again refuted.

That "lie is nailed to the counter" in such a way that none but the utterly reckless will dare to repeat it. Not only the soldiers and sailors who heard President Jourson last night will approve his manly and patriotic words, but throughout the land the veterans of the army and the navy, together with the whole people, will echo back to him their

THE NATIONAL UNION CLUB.

Elsewhere will be found the list of officers and platform of principles of the Union NATIONAL CLUB of this city, under the auspices of which the great mass Jourson meeting at the City Hall was recently held. Hon. ALEXANDER W. RANDALL, First Assistant Postmaster General, it will be observed, is

The public, and especially-the friends of the Administration throughout the country, have been misled by the impression that the "National Johnson Club," so called, was the organization, formed within the Union party. for the support of the restoration policy of ANDREW JOHNSON. This is not so. The public should carefully distinguish between the "NATIONAL UNION CLUB," of which Mr. RAN-DALL is President, formed within the National Union Party for the support of President Jourson, and the falsely named "National Johnson Club," formed outside of the Union party, as a nucleus for the reorganization of a the Copperhead Democracy.

RELEASE OF C. C. CLAY.

In view of the fact that a garbled and unauthorized report of the order below, unaccompanied by the "memoranda," was printed in the New York Herald of yesterday. and, inasmuch as one of the parties "recommending the release of CLAY." [Senator Wn-sox.] has authorized a denial that he ever did so to be printed in the New York Tribune, we are authorized to publish the fol-

WAS DEPARTMENT, ADDITANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, April 17, 1866

A. Miles, Communicating, &c., Fortree

Maj. Gen. S. A. Miles, Communiting, &c., Fortres Munroe, Fa.: Ordered: That Clement C. Clay, Jr., is here Ordered: That Clement C. Clay, Jr., is here-by released from confinement, and permitted to return to and remain in the State of Alc-hams, and to visit such other places in the United States as his personal business may render absolutely necessary, upon the follow-ing conditions, viz: that he takes the oath of allegiance to the United States, and gives his parole of honor to conduct himself as a !oyal citizen of the same, and to report himself in person at any time and place to answer any charges that may hereafter be prepared against him by the United States. Please report receipt and execution of this

E. D. Townsend Assistant Adjutant General,

On the back of the above order was the

Case of C. C. Clay, Jr., of Alishama.

Lieutenant General Graxy recommends the release of CLAY because he thinks he may be safely left at large on parole, or by am-nesty. The manner of Chay's surrender is aufficient guarantee for his observance of any pathetent guarantee for his observance of any parole that might be taken by him to appear when called for. Recommends his release on parole not to leave the limits of his State without permission, and to surrender himself to the civil authorities for trial when called

Hon. HENRY WILSON, U. S. S., has no hes-

Hon. Trianders Strees says that he would treat Clay us a belignment. I shall speak to you on those terms and on none other. I repeat my thanks for this manifest, the conspiracy to assessinate Mr. Lixcolly, which he does not believe. Would confiscate his property and let him go.

R. J. Walker has known Clay many years, it and trying struggles that have occurred since it and trying struggles that have occurred since and with the genius and theory of our Government. The structure of the service, have upheld the national authorised by the constitution, that was not justified by the great necessities of the case, that has not been elearly concount with the Constitution and with the genius and theory of our Government. I thank you, genium ment. I thank you, genium ment. I thank you for your concation. It cheers me on, and gives me strength this Government was spoken into existence. Na-

THE nominations of Mr. SMYTHE, as tor of New York, and Mr. STANBERRY executive session since they were made.

MR. A. B. SLOANAKER has been appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the first district Pennsylvania, vice John H. Taggart, removed.

Grand Serenade to the President OVATION BY THE PEOPLE. A Great Speech

Treason a Crime THE STATES NEVER OUT OF THE UNION LOYALISTS AS REPRESENTATIVES.

Armies Raised to Crush Treason, Not States. to Preserve the Union, Not to Dissolve It.

At six o'clock last evening a procession of soldiers and sailors and such of their friends as sympathize with them in their grateful acknowledgments to the President for his order recently issued, directing the heads of Departments to give preference in appoint ments and promotions to soldiers and sailors was formed at Willard's Hotel, and marched to the Executive Mansion, escorted by the Marine Band, to serenade President Jouxsox, who had signified to the committee tha he would accept the compliment.

A very large number of persons of both sexes were previously on the ground at the White House, awaiting the demonstration At quarter past six the band played several patriotic airs, when THE PRESIDENT, ac companied by Marshal Gooding, Colonel Coorsis, and others, made his appearance,

President Jourson took his position on the coping of the wall outside the carriage-way. on the north front of the Executive Mansio when, after the applause subsided, he was addressed on behalf of the soldiers and sailors by Mr. C. H. Buxton, one of their number,

by Mr. C. H. Buxron, one of their number, in the following highly complimentary terms:

Mr. Buxton's Speech.

Ms. Prisingar: Honorably discharged soldiers and satiors who are now holding civil appelatments in the various Departments of the dovarnment have conferred upon me the distinguished honor of expressing our high appreniation of you as our Chirf Magistrate, and to manifest our unwavering trust and confidence in your ability in this our second hour of trial.

The hold and pariotic position you assumed in

trust and countience in your ability in this our second hour of trial.

The bold and patriotic position you assumed in the Scaate of the United States, redwing and denousing treason, is still fresh in our minds; nor is we forget that when peril to the nation because in ore imminent, you exchanged the security and seas of senatorial life for the dangers of confronting treason at home. There your voice was heard above the din of hattle, exposing the hereey of secession, declaring for the Constitution and the Union, inspiring us and our associates in arms in the noble work of restoring the flag of our country over a rebellious people. [Apphase.]

It is not our province on this occasion to express opinions entertained by us as a representative body on the great national problems now so promising on the great national problems now so promising the first the combined talent and profound wisdom of our wissest etatesures.

Those ties that bound our hearts together in common sympathy, and made us one in advancing the cause of freedom and defending a Remobile the

Those ties that bound our hearts together in com-mon sympathy, and made us one in advancing the cause of freedom and defending a Republic that had been assailed by violent hands, are as fresh and warm to-day as when the reveille of the bugle and drum resounded in hostile encampments, and the isadity bullet of the guerrilla whistled among the

is ally bullet of the guerrilla whistled among the mountain pines. [Applanes.]
Sir, you see those before you who, when the storm-cloud of war meanced the destruction of our sherished institutions, girded up their loins, and went forth to do battle against a refentless and misguided foe. The mini-ter light the scared desk, the orator the forum, and the professor vacated the chair, while the student bade adden to the classic halls of his also matter, and marched to the front side by side with the hardy yecmas, who, like the illustrious Putnam, left his plow rusting in the furrow.

side by side with the harry yeeman, with, the libatrious Pulman, left his plow rusting in the furrow.

Having passed through the stern ordeal of battle and wrested an insulting flag from the hand of traitors, and placed our country first among the nighty nations of the earth, we appear before your Excellency to, night in the peaceful habiliments of citizens. While a kind Providence protected our lives during the terrible conflict of arms, we cannot forget that three bundred and fifty thousand brave men have falled, the memory of whose gallant deeds will ever live in the hearts of a grateful people [Applaute.] Few, if any, of our number have except uneathed; the most of us will earry immorable marks of service to the grave. Many, by he loss of a limb, are prevented from pursuing their former avocations. Not withstanding the magnitude of your public labors, you have identified yourself with our best interestin, and as you entertain the opinion that those who risked their lives for their country in her hour of need are entitled to a share of public favor, and as you have recently instructed the heads of Departments and Bureaus to give such persons the preference for positions when found duly usufified, representing, as we do, our lysal soldiers. country in her hour of need are entitled to a share of public favor, and as you have recently instructed the heads of Departments and Bureaus to give such persons the preference for positions when found daly qualified, representing, as we do, our loyal soldier; and sations wherever found, we feel that we would be doing injustice to your Excellency as well as our-silves if we failed to express our grateful thanks for the interest you have taken and publicly smallested in our behalf. [Prolonged cheering.] For this purpose have we convened, and we feel assured that the brave and noble hearts of a million courades, now exattered all over the land, will beat responsive to the electers and heartfelt thanks we now tender to Annaw Jourson, the pairlot of Tennessee, the President of the American Republic, and the firm and undanced champino of the rights and interests of the soldier and salor. [Loud cheers.]

In return for your kindness we can but offer you our sympathies and our prayers, trusting that the same alives Provinces who has brought our mation through a haptiem of blood, and to whom we now consertate it anew, purified from slavery and sanctified by a nation's tears, that He will so guide and direct you in the administration of milds.

sanctified by a nation's tears, that He will so guide and direct you in the administration of public offairs as to enable you to calm the troubled saters, harmonias public opinion, and restore our whole beloved country once more to peace and prosperity. [Applause.]

which you have thought proper to adopt. I gonfess that in the peculiar posture of public affairs your presence and address give encouragement and conf-dence to me in my efforts to discharge the duties intation in recommending the release of CLAY upon parole, and has "no doubt that he will public, and in what I have to say I shall address you in the character of citizens, sallors, and soltant the character of citizens, sallors, and on the character of citizens. y the Government."

You in the character of citizens, sallors, and soldiers. I shall speak to you on those terms and on contributions as holliers.

and pronounces him incapable of the crime of Mr. Lirkoot. Na assassination: and when his escape was certain, he surrendered himself in the strong into existence. Na thorse a constant was specially an analysis of loyal men who have conversed with him one believed Clay guilty of complicity with the assassination. There is a general desire that, if not pardoned, he may be puroled. not necessary for me to allude to the privations and hardships of these who were sugaged in that struggle to achieve the antional birth. It is not necessary to point to the blood shed and the lives scarificed in accomplishing that result. The next ordeal through which a nation has to pass is when it is called upon to give evidence that it has strength, capacity, and power to maintain itself among the nations of the complaint of taxation without representation.

They continue was perpetual. A great principle was to be restored, which was established in the confidence at home, but respect abroad, by letting the nation resume its career of prosperity and greatness. It know that rome will find fault one of the principal causes of their complaint? With me and say I am too lenium, too kind, and all that. If we were all to be put to death, or punished. collector of New York, and Mr. Stanmenty in assumptishing that result. The next ordeal through one of the principal causes of their complaint? which a nation has to pass is when it is called upon Supreme Court, were not received and results of the principal causes of their complaint? It was that they were denied representation. They some of the principal causes of their complaint? power to maintain itself among the nations of the earth. In giving such evidence we passed through the war with Mexico the war of 1812, and through the war with Mexico and we passed through all the straggles that have since occurred, up to the beginning of the rebellion. This was our second ordeal. But a nation of the constitution? And what wrong and have repented of it, that I usurping power? Who has been defeating the war as sincere and honest as he who had done no operations of the Constitution? And what wrong at all. Then we must reason with each other and understand our nature and what is necessary to restore peace and harmony and concord ferred by the Senate until yesterday, the first power to maintain itself among the nations of the [Cheers.] One of the great principles laid down by the second offence, and were to be lost and excluded executive sension since they were made. has another test still to undergo, and that is no now remains to be done to complete the restore peace and what is nogive evidence to the nations of the earth and to its
ration of those States to all their former relacessary to restore peace and harmony and concord

and I trust in God we will pass through it success

fally. [Cheers.]
I feel complimented by the allusion of your representative to the fact that I stood in the Senate in 1960 and 1961, when the nation was entering on this third ordeal, and raised my voice and hand against treason, treachery, and traitors at home. [Cheers, and cries of "Good."] I stand here to day holding to sad maintaining the same principles which I then enunciated. [Cheers] I stand here to-day opposing traitors and tesason, whether they be in the South or in the North. [Loud cheere] I stand here to-day, as I then stood, using all my powers, mental and physical, to preserve this na-tion in passing through the third phase of its ex-istence. The organized forces and combined pow-ers that recently stood arrayed against us, are dis-banded and driven from the field; but it does not follow that there are still no enemies against our form of government and our free institutions. [Applause.] I then stood in the Senate of the [Applause.] I then stood in the Senate of the United States danying the doctrine of separation and secession. I denied then, as I deny now, that any State has the right, of its own will, to separate itself from the other States, and thereby to de stroy the Union and break up the Government And I think I have given some evidence that have been sincere and in earnest. And now want to know why it is that the whole train of want to anow many it is allowers, calumniators, and traducers have been barking and enapping at my heels. [Cheers.] Why is it that they array thomselves against me? Is it because I stand on the side of the people. and, when I say the people, I include the sailors and soldiers. [Cheers.] Why is it that they are and solution. Coccur.] way is it that they are arrayed in traducing, and vilifying, and calumni-ating me? Where were they during the rebellion? [A voice, "Home in bed." Laughter.] In the Senate I raised my voice against it; and when it was helieved that it would be to the interest of the nation, and would assist in putting down the re-bellion, did I not leave my place in the Senate...a place of emolument, ease and distinction, and take my position where the enemy could be reached, and men's lives were in danger? (Cheers an ries of 'That's so.''] While I was thus exposed sersonally and publicly, and in every way, some of my present traducers and calumniators were far re moved from the foe, and were enjoying ease and comfort. [Cheers and laughter.] But I care not for them. I care not that slander, that foul whelp of sin, has been turned loose against me. I care not for all that; and let me tell you here to-day that, although pretty well advanced in life, I feel that I shall live long enough to live down the whole pack of tra incers and slanderers. [Applause] They have turned the whole pack loose to lower me in your estimation. [Volces..."They cannot do it." | Tray, Blanche, and Sweetheart_little dogs and all-cou Blanche, and Sweetheart...little dogs and all—come along snapping and snartling at my heels, but I weed them not. [Cheers.] The American people...citi-nens, soldiers, and sallors...know that from my ad-vent into public life to the present moment I have always stood snyleidingly and unwaveringly the advocate and defender of their rights and interests. [Cheers.] We are now in the nation's third order. We are not yet through it. We said that States could not so out of the Union. We desired could not go out of the Union. We denied the ession: and we have demonstrate that we were right_demonstrated it by the strong arm. Yes, the soldiers and the sailors—Gos bless them: have demonstrated by their patriolio hearts and atrong arms that States have not the power to leave the Union. [Applause.] What followed? The Confederate armies were overpowered and disbanded, and there was a willing overpowered and disbanded, and there was a willing-ness on the part of the people of those States to come back, be obedient to the laws, and acknowl-edge the supremacy of the Constitution of our fathers. For what have we passed through this third ordeal? It was to establish the principle that no State had the right to break up the Gov-erment. It was to put down the rebellion. The ebellion has been put down, and for what? it to destroy the States ? [Voices, " Never."] For this treasure expended? Was it for the purpose of destroying the States? No; it was for the purpose of preserving the S ates in the Union of our fathers [Cheers.] It was for that you fought. It was for that I toiled...not to break up the Government, but to put down the rebellion and preserve the Union of the States. That is what we have been contending for, and to establish the fact that the nation can lift itself above and beyond intes-tine foes and treason and traitors at home. When the rebellion in Massachusetts was put down, did that put Massachusetts out of the Union and detroy the State? When the rebellion in Pennsylvania was put down, did that destroy the State and put it out of the Union? So when the recent great rebellion was put down, and the Consti-tution and laws of the country restored, the States engaged in it stood as part of the Union. The rebelion being crushed, the law being restored, the Constitution being acknowledged, those States s'and in the Union, constituting a part of this glorious and bright galaxy of States. [Loud cheers.] In passing through this ordeal, what has been done? In Tennessee, under the direction of my lamented predecessor, we commenced the work of restoration. We had succeeded, before I came here, in restoring the relations which had existed between Tennessee and the rest of the Union, with one exception, and that was, the relation of repre-sentation. I came to Washington, and under ex-traordinary circumstaness, succeeded to the Presi-dential chair. What then? The Congress of the United States had adjourned without prescribing any plan. I then proceeded. as I had done in my own States under the direction of the Government. my hope and the salvation of the country...I am to restore the other States. And how did we be with you, citizens, soldiers, and salters. Who has gin? We found that the people had no courts, macrificed or perilled more than and we said to the judges, the district attorneys, and the marshals: "Go down and hold your courts; the people need the tribunals of justice to be copened." Was there anything wrong in that? The courts were opened. What else? We he people need the irotomas of Justice to be At the conclusion of Mr. Buxton's speech.

At the conclusion of Mr. Buxton's speech.

The Parsident was hailed with three cheers, after which he commenced speaking.

Speech of the President.

It is not affectation in me to say that language is inadequate to convey the heartfelt feelings produced on this sceaasion by your presence hers, and by the presentative in his address, and in the resolutions which you have thought proper to adopt. I confess which you have thought proper to adopt. I confess which you have thought proper to adopt. I confess which you have thought proper to adopt. I confess which you have thought proper to adopt. I confess which you have thought proper to adopt. I confess which you have thought proper to adopt. I confess which you have thought proper to adopt. I confess which you have thought proper to adopt. I confess when the proper to a confess when the proper to the accomplishment of the great interest when the proper to a confess when the proper to a confess when the proper to a confess when the proper to the accomplishment of the great when the proper to the accomplishment of the great when the proper to a confess wh

and the purmits of peace be restored." And it was done.

We thus traveled on, step by step, opening up custom-houses, appointing collectors, establishing small facilities, and restoring all the relations that had been interrupted by the rebellion. Was there anything undertaken to be done here that was not anythorized by the Conditioning the statement of the period who have constituted the gallant and brave men who, in both branches of the service, have upheld the national designation of the service, have upheld the national designation. ment. I thank you for your countenance on this occasion. It cheers me on, and gives me strength to perform the work before me.

If we are true to ourselves, if we are true to the

Leave of Absence Grantest.

Lieut. S. N. Clarks, Inspector General of the Pysedumn's Bursan of this District, has been granted a leave of absence for fifteen days. He goes to grant and transmissible to make the property of the property of the property of the passes of the District, has been granted a leave of absence for fifteen days. He goes to give reidence to the nations of the sarch and to it ration of the property of these days to a distracted and divided people.

In time of war it is right to burn villages, such translers yat home and transme within its own borders. It is to a distracted and divided people.

In time of war it is right to burn villages, such translers yat home and transme within its own borders. It is to a distracted and divided people.

In time of war it is right to burn villages, such translers yat home and transme within the power of absence for fifteen days. He goes to describe the restorment and our materian our m

do we mean? We mean representation, in the Conthe converse of that course is precisely the peace the converse of that course is precisely the right ane; and the true policy of a nation is to rebaild its cities, restore its villagus, renew its fields of agriculture, and let all the avocations of peace and prosperity he re-stored. I know there are some who have been at home calculating during the war, and who bring now to the consideration of questions of peace stitutional and law-abiding sense, as was intended at the beginning of the Government. And where fees that power He? The Constitution declares in express terms that each House_the Senate and House of Representatives, each acting for itself_ shall be the judge of the returns, election and qualifications of its own members. It is for each Hous to estile that question under the Constitution, and under the solemn sanction of an oath. And can see believe that either House would admit any and harmony and avocations of civil life all the at which animated us when the Perings of resentment which animated us when the surfitement was up and running high. But take the brars men who sustained the flag on the field and on the wave, and you will find better feelings number into its body, to participate in the legisla tion of the country, who was not qualified and fit to sit in that body, and participate in its proceed-ings? They have the power...not the two Houses, but each House for itself. The Constitution furand better judgment on these questions than you will find with those who have been sitting in the loset and never smalled gunpowder. (Cheers.) Yes rom the private up to the commanding general, hey know better how to treat the present circur without its consent. Then where do we stand? All that is needed to finish this great work of restora-Then, my countrymen, fellow-cities tion is for the two Houses respectively to determine these questions: "Oh, but"—some will say—"a traitor might come in." The answer to that is and sallors, let us rejoice that peace has come. Let us rejoice that the relations of the States are about being restored. Let us make every effort we can, on proper principles, to restore the relations which existed between the Federal Government and the such House must be the judge, and if a traite ests himself, cannot either House know that he traitor? [Applause.] And if he is a traitor,

thank God that our brave men can return to their families and homes and resume their peaceful ave-cations. I thank God that the buleful planet of him back, saying to the people who senthirs, "You must send us a loyal man." [Cheers, and a voice, "That is logic."] Is there any difficulty "That is logic." In there any difficult about that? ["No, no," and cheere.] If traitor presents himself to either House, cannot cations. I thank tool has the beauty place to fire and blood which, a short time ago, was in the secondant, has been chased away by the benignant star of peace. Now that the bow of peace is sub-pended in the heaven, let us cultivate the arts and relations of peace, and all those associations which hat House say to him, "No, you cannot be ad-nitted into this body; go back. We will not deny your people the right of representation, but they must send a loyal representative." [Cheera.] And when the States do send loyal representatives can you have any botter evidence of their fidelity to the Constitution and laws? There is no one opportain to men in peace.

The time is not distant when we can have a po tical millenium, a political jubilee, and when we an proclaim to all the nations of the earth that es are sgain a united people, and that we have tri imphantly passed through our third ordesi, having eases at home, and power to hid defiance to all the earned in the Constitution and the laws who will say that if a traitor happens to get into Congress the body seanot expel him after he gets in. The orld. [Loud cheers.] Remember one thing, gen 'makes assurance doubly sure,' and conforms the action of the Government to the Constitution of our fathers. Hence I say, let us stand by that en, that in my past life, though slander misrepresent, no man can say that I ever deceived or betrayed him. It will be for you to see in th

will be most faithful. I thank you, gentlemen, for the compliment you have paid ma. At the close of the President's speech ound after round of cheers went up for ANDREW JOHNSON, Marshal Gooding, who lanked the President on the left during the peaking of the latter, proposed "Three beers for the soldiers and sailors of the Army and Navy." The response was prompt and enthusiastic. The Marshal then prooosed "Three cheers for the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy," Quick as thought the welkin rang as we have not heard t since Lincoln officially announced the fall f Richmond from the same place. There was a heart in every voice and every eye lashed like a bright star.

since who will redoem all his promises, and who

Marshal Gooding next proposed "three heers for General GRANT," and they were iven with a will. [A voice-"Three cheers or Sewand."]
Marshal Goodino. Thank you, sir; I was just

about to announce the same thing. Let us have three rousing cheers for Secretary Sawup. This suggestion was enthusiastically oubled-six cheers being given for the Se etary of State.

Marshal Gooding then proposed three heers for all the Union men, women, and children in the United States. The which followed this extension of "civil rights" o women and children was long and loud. crowd, which numbered several thousand persons, now dispersed, feeling in excedingly fine spirits.

to Congress so much space that a quantity of inter-seting matter, already in type for our columns, is necessarily deferred. We make no apology for this, however, as we are quite sure our readers will deem that which we present them of paramount interest, and will cheerfully wait for the rest another day.

Medical Department of the Preedmen' Hureau.

Doctor Caleb W. Horner, chief medical officer of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandone Lands, has issued circulars to surgeous of the difbrent districts to execute at once a careful inspec tion of all relief establishments and quarters occu-pled by dependent refugees and freedown under their jurisdiction, and to perfect such sanitary egulations as may be deemed necessary to guaras far as possible against the occurrence of choler or other epidemic diseases of a like nature; and t meet any extraordinary demands which may arise therefrom, Doctor Homer has directed the medical lepartment of the bureau under his charge to be a

Presidential Signatures.

The President has approved the joint resolution uthorizing and directing the Secretary of War to authorizing and directing the scoretary of War to take Immediate measures to preserve from desecra-tion the graves of the soldiers of the United States who fell in battle or died of disease in the field and in hospitals during the way of the rebellion, and to secure suitable burial places in which the bodies may be properly interred, and to have the grounds inclosed, so that the resting-places of the honored dend may be kept sacred forever

The President has also signed the bill to establish the collection districts of Port Huron, of Michigan, of Montana of Idaho, and to change the name of the collection district of Penobecot, which is to be nalled the district of Castine.

Superintendent of Marriages of Pr The Freedmen's Bureau of this District has au thorized Rev. Joseph E Johnson, of Alexandria Virginia, to act as Superintendent of Marriages for refugees and freedmen in the counties of Alexan-dris, Fairfax, and Londoun, Va., without compen-sation for his services. He will be declared competent to regulate all matters pertaining to the ma riage relations among the freed people in the counties above mentioned, in accordance with the laws of the State of Virginia, and in consonance

Georgia.
Milledgeville, Georgia, papers may that more than
,000 negro men have within two weeks passed over the railroad from Putnam and adjacent counties for the West. They have been induced to leave their imployers on the promise of higher wages, although heir contracts had been ratified by the Freedmen's

with the orders of the Bureau.

Bureau. Planters thus deprived of their employees will be disappointed in making their crops. This complaint comes from many countles, notwithstanding arrests have been made of persons who are thus empering with the tempering with the employees. A letter from southwestern Georgia says the corn is growing finely, and promises a large crop.

Agricultural Bureau.

The Commissioner of Agriculture yesterday distributed to various parts of the country a large amount of plants, roots, garden vegetables, and reds. designer Newton yesterday gave instruc-

tions, at the request of Hon. G. Shanklin, for a variety of choice specimens of plants and seeds to be sent for the use of an Agricultural College about being established in Kentucky.

S. G. COURTNEY, Esq., of New York, was confirmed

as United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, in place of the late DARIEL S. Dick-INSON, by the Senate, in Executive session, yester

INTRUMAL REVENUE receipts yesterday amounted

Conspiracy Awards.

FOR THE CAPTURE OF BOOTH AND MEROLD. For the Capture of Atzerodt. FOR THE CAPTURE OF PAYNE. FOR THE CAPTURE OF JEFF, DAVIS.

EIGHTY CLAIMANTS LEFT OUT IN THE COLD.

It will be seen by our report of the proceeding of the House of Representatives yesterday that the ecretary of War has transmitted to that body the ng-expected report of the commission appointed to examine and report upon the claims of parties to the rewards herstofore offered by the Govern for the apprehension of the assassin of President Lincoln, and of his accomplices, and for the capture of JEFFERSON DAVIS. The Secretary, in com tates. I thank God that peace is restored. I nunicating the papers in the case, says: "The result of the examination and the conclusions reached by the commissioners will no doubt be excepted to by many of the claimants." An appropriation will be required for payment, and the action of Congress s invited to the subject.

Toe conclusion arrived at in the report, which is very lengthy, is, that the rewards are payable as

To the parties effecting the arrest of Boorn, To the parties effecting the arrest of Run \$25,000.

Or to the parties (for they were the same) who arrested both Boorn and Hanoto, \$75,000. To the parties effecting the arrest of ATEROPT.

To the parties effecting the arrest of PATER,

To the party or parties furnishing, on or subse-quent to April 20, and prior to the arrest of the prisoner in each case, any information which conluced to the arrest of either Boorn, HEROLD, AYER

Brigadior General L. C. BAKER, \$5,750. Captain E. P. Donnary, 16th New York cavalry.

E. J. Conunn, detective, \$4,000.

LUTRER B. BARER, detective, \$4,000. Sergeant Bostos Connert, 16th New York cav-dry, \$2,548. ANDREW WREDELL, \$2,545. Corporals Chas Zimmen, Michael Uniac, John

WINTER, SHEREAN NEWGARTER, JOHN WALTE, OLIVER LOSPAY, and MICHARL HORMSLY, of the 16th New York cavalry, each, \$2,290.

The remainder of the reward is distributed among seventeen privates of the same regiment.

FOR THE WAPTURE OF ATTREOUT. Major ARTHAM, 213th Pennsylvania volunteer Bergeant Ginnitt, let Delaware cavalry, \$3,598.

even others. POR THE CAPTURE OF PATRIC. Brigadisc General H. H. Watte, Provest Marshal,

Colonel H. S. OLCOTT, Special Commissioner

Brevet Major II. W. SEITH, A. A. G., \$2,500. R. C. Monoan, assistant to Colonel Occover.

W. M. WERNERSKIRCH, assistant to Colonel Or-OTT, \$1,436.

ort, \$1,430.
Detectives ELI DEVOR, C. H. ROSCH and T.
AMPRON, such, \$1,005.75.
RWARDS FOR THE CAPTURE OF JEFFERSON DAVIS. Lieutenant Colonel B. D. PRITCHARD, 4th Michi-

gan cavalry, \$10,000. Captains J. C. HATHAWAY and C. T. HUDSON,

First Lieutenants RIPLEY, PALMER, BOUTWELL, BACHUS, STAUBER, FIRE and HARLETON, and See end Lieutenants Такат, Виняют, Віскгопо, бости wonth, Rusinton, Виніматов, and Минент

ach \$555.88. Three others receive \$660; one \$555; one \$271; ne \$239; one \$229: sixty-one \$250 each, and about our hundred receive from \$166 to \$187.

There are about eighty of the claimants who ar adjudged to be entitled to no compensation.

The Commissioners making the awards were Adjutant General Townsamp and Judge Advocate

ar Meeting of the Board of Trade,-The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Trade of the Debric of Columbia will be held at the rooms of the Board, southwest corner of Penseylvania avenue and Sight atreet, on FRIDAY EVENING much, April 20, as inth street, on FRIDAY EVENING next, April 20, a 'clock. A full attendance in requested. april-21. R. B. MORUN, Secretary.

42° Coke is now selling at the works of the Washington Gas Light Company for TWO DOLLAR AND A HALF per load of twenty-five bushels. OEO. A' Malkinnny,

A Card,-Mr. Chas. Barnard, Clerker well, Lendon, bega leave to inform the pathle of the Catted States that he is about to introduce to their notice a new peu recently made by him, called the GARBONIEED PEN, being rendered, from its peculiar construction, teen liable to correde than the ordinary West Pen. Mr. Barnard feels confident it will be used in preference to even that of gold. The point being extrensity smooth, it is peculiarly adaptable to rough and inglaced paper. With Arnold's writing fluid or red int the Carlonized Pen has no equal. api5-3t

Ag- Marringe and Cellbacy; an Essay of Waraing and instruction for Young Mea. Also, Dis-cases and Abases which prostrate the vital powers, with sure means of relief. Sent free of charge in called ictir envelopes. Address Dr. J. RELLLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Ps. ap17-lim

Ag-Breech-Loading Arm.—The Board for the Examination of Breech-Loading Arms, of which Con-eral Hancock is president, is now in session at No. 61 Winder's Building.

Arms will be received daily, between the hours of 11

Arms will be received daily, between the hours of 11 a. m. and 2p. m., natif driber notice.

Inventors are requested to sabusit their arms in person or by agent to the recorder of the board.

W. OWENS,
Capt. 5th U. S. Cav., Brev. Lieut, Cal. U. S. A.,

pabl 2-17

Becorder.

Madam Mounts' Pile Saive—a Valuable

Bemedy for that Disease; also, a Coussupption Destroy-er, and an Entire Core for the Bronchitis, Ashlma, Au.; can be found at Biota's Drng Blurs, opposite National Hests; Glimma's, near Martopolitan Hotel; Ford's, cor-ner of Eleventh and Ponneylvania avenue; Entwiste's, corner of Twelfth and Ponneylvania avenue; Entwiste's, corner of T and Twelfth streets; Harbaugh's, cerner of Beventh and O. jai2-if

CHARLES EDWARDS. ap13-1m

AF Wonderfully Strange,-Madame M. H. PERREGAULT, who has accomished the refentific classes

PERRECAULT, who has astonished the releasible classes of Paris and London, has now permanently leasted increal; at Albany, N. X. Madams Perragants, by the aid of her wonderful instrument, knows as the Herroscope, guarantees in produce a life-like plature of the fature husband or wife of the patron, together with the fature husband or wife of the patron, together with the fature husband or wife of the patron, together with the fature husband or wife of the patron, together with the fature husband on without a state of the patron of the fature husband or wife of the transfer, cooperation, etc. This is no humburg, as thousands of testimonials out massert. She will send, when desired, a written guarantee that the pleture is what it purports to be ily stating age, height, complication, solver of eyes and hair, and sendential 90 cents and stamped survelope, addressed to yourself, you will reserve the picture by resture mail. Address:

MADARIM M. H. PERREGAULT,

MADAMS M. H. PERREGAULT, P. O. Drawer 202, Albany, N. Y. self-lydhw BOARDING .-TWO GENTLEMEN
state be accommodated with a BOOM and BOARD
at 507 Maryland avenue.

THE NATIONAL UNION CLUB. The following is the list of officers and platform of principles of the Union National Club of Washington, D. C:

Hon. ALEX. W. RANDALL, of Wisconsin. Hon. DANIEL S. NORTON, of Minnesota. Hon. A. KUYKENDALL, of Illinois. Hon. W. F. JOHNSTON, of Penasylvania.

SAMUEL B. LAUFFER, of Pennsylvania. Hon. GREEN CLAY SMITTH.

Hon. THOMAS N. STILWELL, of Indiana.

Hon. W. A. BURLEIGH, of Dacotah.

PLATFORM OF THE NATIONAL UNION CLUB.

1. Resolved, That we are now, as heretofore, dently attached to the Union of the States under the Constitution of the United States; that we deny the right of any State to secods, and hold that all attempts at seconsion are noll and void; that all the States are now States of this Union, as before the rebellion, and we dony the power of the General Government, under the Constitution, to exclude a 2. Resolved, That our confidence in the ability, integrity, patriotism, and statementhin of President Jourson is undiminished, and we cordially approve the general policy of his administration.

3. Resolved, That we endure the resolution of Congress of July, 1861, declaring the object of the war on our part to be the defence and ma of the supremacy of the Constitution and the pre-servation of the Union, with the dignity, equality,

and rights of the several States unimpaired.

4. Resolved, That, in the language of the Chicago platform of 1860, and as quoted by the late President Liscotts in his first inaugural address, "The maintenance inviciate of the rights of States, and sepocially of the rights of such State to order and control its own domestic institutions according and control its own demostic institutions are to to its own judgment exclusively, subject only to the Constitution of the United States, is been tial to that balance of power on which the perfection and

ndurance of our political fabric depends."

5. Resolved, That under the Constitution of the 5. Resolved, That under the Constitution of the United States is reserved to the several States the right to prescribe the qualifications of electors therein and that it would be subversive of the principles of our Government for Congress to force universal suffrage upon any portion of the country in opposition to the known wishes of the citizens

6. Residend, "That this Union must be and remain one and indivisible forever," that the war for its preservation having been brought to a tricomplant close, and the supremary of the Consti-tution vindicated, the rights of the States under the Constitution are to be maintained inviolate, and that loyal citizens within the States and dis-tricts lately overrun by rebellion are satisfied to all the rights guaranteed to them by the Constitution.

7. Resolved, That all the States of the Union are

es of the Union are Resulved, That all the States of the Union are entitled by the Constitution of the United States to representation in the councils of the nation, and that all loyal members duly elected and returned, having the requisite qualifications as prescribed by law, should be admitted to their seats in Congress without unnecessary delay by their respective flower, each Houre being the judge of the election

returns, and qualifications of its own members. 8. Resolved, That treason is a crime which should be punished, and that we are opposed to comprosing with traitors by bartering "universal as

nesty" for "universal suffrage."

9. Resolved, That the payment of the national debt is a sacred obligation, never to be repudiated; and that no debt or obligation incurred in any manner whatever in aid of treason or rebellio

ver be assumed or paid.

10. Resolved, That we cordially endorse the restoration policy of President Jourson as wise, pat-riotic, constitutional, and in harmony with the loyal sentiment and purpose of the people in the suppression of the rebellion; with the platform upon which he was elected; with the declared policy of the late President LINCOLE, the action of Con-

gress, and the pledges given during the war,
11. Resolved, That the nation owes a lasting debt of gratitude to the soldiers and sailors of the late war for the suppression of the rebelline, and that the families of the fallen heroes who died that the country might live, are the wards of the people, and should be cared for by the Government.

IT HAS BEEN ORDERED by the Pay Department that hereafter all checks drawn in payment of out-standing claims, whether against officers or enlisted men of the army, shall be drawn only to the order

of the claimant. DWARD C. DTER THOMAS BUSSELL. C. DYER & CO.,

E. C. DYES ... GENERAL WINE MERCHANTS,

Ser for sale, in questilies to quit, WINES THAT ARE WINES. iandard Sherries, Superior Cid Ports, Choice Mad-Iras, Claret and Ribne Wipes, Burgindy, Mosella, and White Wipes, nuperior Old Rye and Bourbon Whi

CHOICE OLD COONAC BRANDIES. ee Binmm & Co. 's Champagnes. Versonay, Dry Versonay, and Cabinet. Alan, a full assortment of

ROSSE & BLACKWELL'S PICKLES AND SAUCES. Fales, Sardines Olives, Bordeaux Olis, &c. BIGN OF THE GOLDEN RAGLE, 208 Fearylvable avenue, apin-10t Between Twelfth and Thirteenthetree

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF YARDHAND DOCES.

embrased in one bid, and those for the ones in the second of the producted to state the smooth for which they will firstell all the materials and emprise each building, according to the please and specifications to be seen at the yard, using such emaistrials as are unland for each building, which have been purchased by the Government, as per established the yard.

Each bid must be accompanied by good and sufficient Each bid must be accompanied by good and sufficient.

to be seen at the yard, using such materials as are unhand for each building, which have been purchased by the Government, as per echadines at the yard.

Each told must be scoupanied by good and sufficient gravatures, approved by an officer of the Government know as the bapariment; that the hidder will, it his offer be accepted an electric state of the Government was the bapariment; that the hidder will, it his offer he accept an electric state of the Government and the balance of the Government and the balance of the Government may require.

Redders are requested to name the time in which they will engage to complete any or all of the balances to faithful excension of their courses, under a forfeiture is ease of faither.

Redders are requested to name the time in which they will engage to complete any or all of the balances, and it has been accepted in the will be hadd to a faithful excension of their courses, under a forfeiture is ease of faither.

Redders are requested to be more an electric to a faithful excension of their courses, under a forfeiture is ease of faither.

The undersigned the piesent condition in the works, and can there see the plans and specifications to enable them to bid understandingly.

The undersigned (here insert the same of tumos companing the firm who hid, of (name the town) in the state of (same the State), hereby offer to furtain, under your subvertisement damid (stee a face, all the and state of the state

To be signed by the district judge, district atterney sollector, paymenter, or some person known to the bureau to be responsible.